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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART V. SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Section 6 - Islamic Republic of Iran

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

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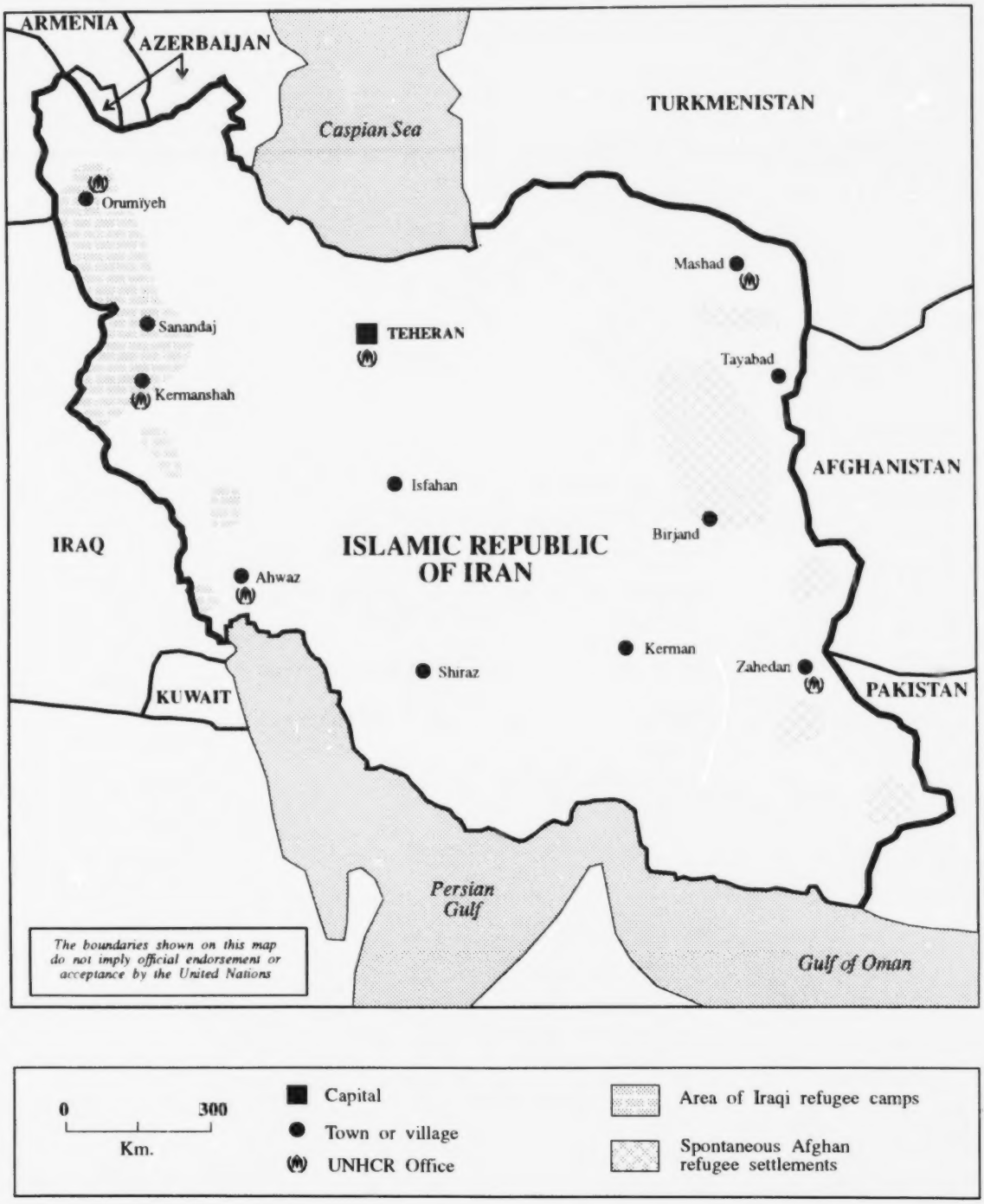
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN



V.6 ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Country Overview

Characteristics of the Refugee Population

1. According to government statistics, at 31 December 1993 some 2,495,000 refugees, comprising some 1,850,000 Afghans, 645,000 Iraqis and 37 various third country nationals, resided in the Islamic Republic of Iran. This constituted the largest refugee population in any single country.

2. The figure for Afghans reflects a decrease of more than 1.5 million refugees who repatriated since 1992 and includes some 543,000 newly registered Afghans who were previously undocumented. Of a total of some 300,000 Afghans accommodated in 16 settlements, some 29,500 were still housed in ten settlements at the end of 1993. The majority of Afghan refugees are scattered over 22 of the 25 provinces. Although many Afghans have lived in the Islamic Republic of Iran for over 14 years and enjoy access to casual employment, their social integration into Iranian society is difficult to assess.

3. The Iraqi refugee population of 645,000 reflects a decrease of 605,100 since December 1992, when the reported number was 1,250,100. The Iraqi refugees are composed of three distinct groups made up, as of December 1993, as follows: Kurds (67,170); Iraqi Shiite Arabs (33,900), including a new influx of 5,000 Marsh Arabs as of June 1993; and expelled persons (over 500,000) whose status has yet to be determined but some of whom UNHCR considers to be of its concern. The expelled persons are composed of three major sub-groups: Iraqis of Iranian origin, Faili Kurds and Shiite Arabs. The Iraqis of Iranian background who were able to prove their origin have already been documented as Iranians. Except for some 6,500 camp-based Faili Kurds, the expelled persons are generally considered to have integrated into Iranian society.

4. A total of 37 individuals (Somali, Eritrean and Sri Lankan), who arrived in the Islamic Republic of Iran in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf War, are categorized as third country nationals. They are considered refugees under the UNHCR Mandate.

5. The breakdown of the refugee population in the Islamic Republic of Iran was as follows:

Country of Origin	Number 31/12/92	Number 31/12/93	Percent M F C*	Location	Type of Assistance
Afghanistan	2,900,700	1,850,000	25 17 58	Throughout the country	Local Settlement Repatriation
Iraq	1,250,100	645,000	21 20 59	Western provinces	Local Settlement Repatriation
Others	37	37			Care & maintenance

* Includes those below the age of 18.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

6. The repatriation of Afghan refugees from the Islamic Republic of Iran started in December 1992. Of the approximately 600,000 refugees who repatriated in 1993, mainly to the western provinces of Afghanistan, some 337,500 were assisted by UNHCR and the rest returned spontaneously. As a result of this large-scale repatriation, Afghan refugee settlements have significantly decreased in size, except for those in the central provinces.

7. As a result of measures taken by the Iraqi authorities in south-eastern Iraq, which includes a marsh drainage programme, a new influx of Iraqi Marsh Arabs has crossed into the Islamic Republic of Iran since June 1993, through the border adjacent to Khuzestan province. By end March 1994, some 7,000 Marsh Arabs were provided with shelter and relief assistance in the camps. A small-scale influx still continues.

8. As a result of the conflict between Azeris and Armenians in Azerbaijan, a large number of Azeris from western Azerbaijan crossed into the Islamic Republic of Iran in August 1993. The Iranian Government arranged a safe corridor and provided transport and emergency assistance for the 50,000 refugees transiting and established camps for them inside Azerbaijan. UNHCR provided limited logistical support for this operation.

Programme objectives and priorities

Afghans

9. With over 1.8 million Afghan refugees still dispersed throughout the country, UNHCR and the Government will examine appropriate ways to assess and meet their needs in a cost-effective way. In the sectors of health and education, the Government's local services and resources are stretched when trying to reach refugess scattered throughout the country. Consequently UNHCR will continue to provide the Government with complementary support, while at the same time, exploring with the United Nations and other agencies, the possibility of including Afghan refugees under their national programmes and services.

Iraqis

10. Complementary assistance activities, similar to those for Afghan refugees, will be implemented. UNHCR will also extend its assistance to the Marsh Arabs who have recently crossed into the Islamic Republic of Iran. Efforts will continue to clarify the legal status of the persons expelled from Iraq.

Urban refugees

11. The majority of Afghan and Iraqi refugees live in urban centres. Assistance will continue to be provided for individual counselling and health care, with special attention to needs of women, children and vulnerable groups.

Repatriation

12. The voluntary repatriation of 300,000 Afghans is planned for 1994, conditions in Afghanistan permitting. UNHCR and the Government will jointly conduct the repatriation, ensuring a voluntary return in safety and dignity. Preparation for the repatriation of Iraqi refugees to Northern Iraq will be made in the course of 1994. A mass information campaign will be launched to assist potential returnees.

Resettlement

13. UNHCR considers the 37 third country nationals to be refugees under its mandate with limited prospects for a voluntary return. Resettlement prospects for this group in third countries will therefore be further explored.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

14. Efforts will continue to streamline the staffing which was expanded during the Persian Gulf Crisis and subsequently to implement the Afghan repatriation programme. Decentralization will progressively take effect as of 1995. The strengthening of the four Sub-Offices (Mashad, Zahedan, Kermanshah and Ahwaz) is yimperative so as to be able to deal with the Afghan repatriation, the influx of Marsh Arabs and in preparation for the programme of repatriation of Iraqi Kurds.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

15. The Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants Affairs (BAFIA) at the Ministry of Interior is UNHCR's main implementing partner. UNHCR and BAFIA have begun to examine a decentralized approach to be tried out in 1994 and implemented in 1995. This approach involves, UNHCR Sub-Offices and provincial BAFIA offices playing a more active role in the formulation of programme proposals on the basis of actual needs, as well as implementing projects and monitoring the refugee situation. The World Food Programme (WFP) provide food assistance for camp-based Afghan and Iraqi refugees. The initial plan of 63,272 metric tons of food aid for 1994 is being revised downwards to account for the substantial decrease in the Afghan camp population as a result of repatriation. WFP also provides food grants for Afghan and Iraqi returnees. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) assists the Afghan repatriation operation by organizing in-country transport for refugees from their places of residence to the border crossing points. Individual refugees who require counselling and medical assistance are dealt with directly by UNHCR. In view of their growing number, UNHCR is negotiating with local institutions to extend the required medical assistance to them.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

16. In the third quarter of 1993, two new projects were implemented through allocations made from the Emergency Fund: (i) assistance to the new influx of 5,000 Marsh Arabs from southern Iraq ($ 100,000); and (ii) assistance to the 40,000 Azeri refugees fleeing from western Azerbaijan and transiting to the relative safety of eastern Azerbaijan ($ 150,000). The majority of the Marsh Arabs, after receiving initial relief assistance, were transferred to existing camps. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran provided assistance for the Azeris by establishing a safe corridor through the border and by creating and managing camps inside Azerbaijan in cooperation with the local Azerbaijani authorities. UNHCR provided funds for the erection of a prefabricated shelter unit, food packages and storage.

17. At the end of 1993, 37 third country nationals were still receiving UNHCR assistance, whilst waiting for possible resettlement which, for the time being, appears to be the only durable solution. A growing number of Afghans and Iraqis approached UNHCR for individual counselling and medical assistance. A new arrangement was made at the end of 1993 with a house in Tehran that can accommodate up to 30 disabled refugees and provide special assistance for their repatriation.

18. Activities for the Afghan refugee programme in the sectors of water, sanitation and construction were phased out and activities related to skills training were delayed in 1993 when the population targeted repatriated to Afghanistan. On the other hand, the problem of a large number of unregistered refugees, considered to be illegal immigrants by the local authorities, was resolved when the Government and UNHCR decided to provide them with temporary registration valid until the end of June 1994. Some 543,000 refugees benefited from this registration exercise.

19. For the Iraqi assistance programme, no significant variation from the plan was observed in 1993. Many activities which had been delayed as a result of post-Persian Gulf War emergencies. War emergencies, such as construction of water systems, warehouses and schools from the previous years, were completed.

20. The south Khorasan Rangeland Rehabilitation project, which already suffered from various procedural problems, encountered further delays when the expected Afghan refugee labour could not be secured as a result of the mass repatriation and the demolition of settlements which followed in an area which had once accommodated some 42,000 refugees. Since serious land degradation and desertification was caused by the refugees in the area, and taking into account that UNHCR's contribution of $ 2 million, out of a total $ 6 million under the project, had barely been spent, it was agreed between the Government, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and UNHCR that the project would be extended until the end of 1994 and that refugee labour should be mobilized.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

21. At present, some 7,000 Iraqi Marsh Arab new arrivals are assisted under the Iraqi local settlement project, and are provided with relief items and shelter. However, if the influx continues, a new emergency project may have to be established. With regard to Azerbaijan, the situation is far from stable, and UNHCR will have to prepare either for new influxes or for continuing logistical support for its Azerbaijan operation.

22. The care and maintenance programme for individual refugees will continue under the same arrangement as in 1993, focusing on counselling and medical assistance for some 7,500 Afghan and Iraqi refugees. However, with the Government's recent decision to suspend health and education subsidies progressively for both locals and refugees, UNHCR will have to establish criteria for assisting the growing number of applicants within the limited resources available. UNHCR will continue to pursue resettlement opportunities for the 37 third country nationals who had not been accepted by resettlement countries in 1993.

23. Although repatriation has been planned for 300,000 Afghan refugees it is clear that some 1,500,000 Afghan refugees will still remain outside the settlements, relying on government assistance, especially in the sectors of logistics, education and health. UNHCR activities will include the procurement of heavy vehicles, ambulances, insecticides, prefabricated health posts, medical equipment and school supplies to support the Government in providing for the continuing presence of large numbers of Afghan refugees. No new activities are planned in the settlements, where only some 23,000 Afghan refugees reside.

24. For Afghan and Iraqi refugee women, counselling and medical assistance is provided by UNHCR. At the community level, women benefit from the national health network, which also covers the refugee population. This includes programmes for pregnant and nursing women and the training of up to 600 Afghan and 200 Iraqi community-based traditional birth attendants.

25. Major activities in assisting Iraqi refugees will concentrate on maintaining and improving the infrastructure inside the refugee camps for both the Kurds and the Marsh Arabs. Based on the planning assumption that some 7,000 new Marsh Arabs would cross into the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1994, (of which 2,000 had already arrived by the end of March), the Government and UNHCR have started to construct shelters to accommodate these new arrivals at the new campsite of Baninajjar in Khuzestan Province. Some 5,000 Marsh Arabs who arrived in 1993 have already settled down in the camps of Azna and Jahrom.

26. As agreed between the Government, IFAD and UNHCR, the rangeland rehabilitation project will continue until the end of 1994. The project includes activities such as sand dune fixation, soil conservation and refugee training. It is planned that 125,000 days are needed and as many as 1,000 refugees and locals would benefit from the employment.

27. As a result of the strengthening of UNHCR Sub-Offices and the provincial BAFIA offices, and the enhanced capacity for needs assessment and monitoring that this entails, programme planning, delivery and reporting are expected to improve. In 1994, UNHCR will continue to identify cost-effective activities which could benefit the refugees directly in the vicinity of major urban centres. In an attempt to shift away from the long-standing compensatory form of assistance to the Government, UNHCR will examine possibilities of handing over development related activities to the respective competent United Nations and development agencies

28. In the first three months of 1994, four of 188 requests for resettlement were processed and three were accepted. In 1994, UNHCR Tehran, with the support of Headquarters, will actively pursue the resettlement of 37 third country nationals (Somali, Eritrean and Sri Lankan) who are confirmed mandate refugees but whose applications have not so far been accepted by the major resettlement countries.

29. With 1994 being the International Year of the Family, and with a World Conference on Women scheduled to be held in 1995, the Government and UNHCR jointly intend to promote public awareness with respect to refugee women and children. Activities include public information, community services, quick impact projects (QIPs) for women and UNHCR participation in the local programmes.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

Care and maintenance

30. It is expected that the third country nationals will have been resettled by the end of 1994. Activities will concentrate on providing legal guidance, counselling and medical assistance to some 15,000 needy Afghan and Iraqi refugees and to other small groups of asylum-seekers of various nationalities. If the subsidies are to be completely withdrawn in the health and education sectors, a significant increase is anticipated in the number of refugees, especially Afghans, requiring individual UNHCR assistance. Given the fluid situation in the region, UNHCR and the Government will implement training activities at provincial levels, particularly in the field of protection.

Local settlement

31. Subject to a further assessment of the situation inside Afghanistan and the progress of repatriation in the course of 1994, UNHCR will maintain its approach of complementing the Government's activities in health, education and logistics. The planning figure for the remaining caseload at the beginning of 1995 would be approximately 1,550,000. UNHCR will identify refugee groups for whom skills training and other self-help activities would be an asset upon their return to Afghanistan. UNHCR will continue to look into the possibility of handing over services to other competent organizations, and assist the Government in identifying suitable non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

32. Given the current situation inside Iraq, a large-scale Iraqi repatriation is not foreseen for either the Kurds or the Marsh Arabs, and some 103,000 refugees, of whom 66,000 are camp-based, will continue to require assistance at the beginning of 1995. UNHCR will carry out activities in camps in the sectors of water, sanitation, rehabilitation of camp infrastructures, and where feasible, income generation. On the other hand, if both the economic and security situation in Iraq deteriorates further in 1995, UNHCR may have to be prepared to assist new arrivals in the western provinces. In the sectors of health, education and logistics, UNHCR will continue complementing the government programme.

33. Activities are expected to continue in 1995, and beyond, to raise awareness among the local population on difficulties faced by refugee women and children. Activities focusing on refugee women are due to start in 1995 in the fields of on income generation, protection and general public awareness. QIPs for women which proved successful in 1994 will be expanded in 1995.

34. Sectoral requirements of the local settlement projects for assistance to Afghans and Iraqis (1994 initial and revised) and their proposed 1995 appropriation are summarized below (in US dollars).

Afghan refugee assistance programme

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Proposed 1995
Transport	575,000	575,000	515,000
Water	513,000	0	0
Sanitation	830,000	240,000	870,000
Health	2,708,080	2,602,160	2,408,004
Shelter	450,900	0	0
Education	528,200	148,470	124,000
Forestry	1,000,000	100,000	0
Legal assistance	115,000	149,790	144,396
Agency op. support	383,120	237,580	100,000
Sub-total	7,103,300	4,053,000	4,161,400
Project Personnel	1,194,700	0	0
Programme Delivery (*)	0	1,901,300	1,927,600
Total	8,298,000	5,954,300	6,089,000

Iraqi refugee assistance programme

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Proposed 1995
Transport	334,000	616,980	326,000
Water	612,990	1,433,975	832,396
Sanitation	954,000	913,560	777,000
Health	990,440	938,770	720,709
Shelter	623,920	517,502	300,000
Education	383,150	381,213	284,000
Forestry	0	50,000	0
Income generation	0	0	154,795
Legal assistance	0	0	50,00
Agency op. support	8,200	0	0
Total	3,906,700	4,852,000	3,444,900

(*) The budget for Programme Delivery covers the entire caseload.

Resettlement

35. Headquarters' Overall Allocation will fund this activity in 1994. Locally incurred costs related to screening and documentation will be met from the care and maintenance allocation. For 1995, the resettlement of some 100 cases for reasons of protection, family reunion and medical evacuation is planned. In addition, some 500 people, mainly Saudi Arabian nationals, will be assisted in resettling in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Special Programmes

Afghan Repatriation Programme

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

36. Following the establishment of the first Border Exit Station in December 1992, assistance to returnees expanded in 1993 to four crossing points along the border with Afghanistan. A total of 337,500 individuals returning to Afghanistan received assistance in 1993, and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports that an additional 268,000 refugees returned spontaneously during the year compared to a total planning figure of 400,000. IOM operated a domestic transport network to assist refugees in travelling over long distances to the Border Exit Stations. To supplement transport from the private sector, UNHCR provided IOM with ten buses and six trucks. In the course of the year, six collection points became operational at major urban centres in the Islamic Republic of Iran to coordinate onward transport to the border. ICM provided internal transport for 90,231 individuals up to the border with Afghanistan.

37. The repatriation package supplied jointly by UNHCR and WFP consists of $ 25 in cash and 50 kilograms of wheat per person, in addition to one plastic sheet per family.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

38. Following an agreement with members of the Tripartite Commission for the Voluntary Repatriation of Afghan Refugees in the Islamic Republic of Iran, an initial planning figure for 1994 was established to provide assistance for up to 300,000 repatriants. The western provinces of Afghanistan in and around Herat continue to be relatively stable. If the situation does not deteriorate, returns are expected to continue in the spring and summer of 1994. IOM projects that 100,000 persons will require internal transport assistance to the border. UNHCR staff at the border stations directly implement the assistance programme and are responsible for monitoring the voluntary nature of the return.

39. The UNHCR Sub-Office in Herat will monitor the conditions of return and assess the absorption capacity in the western provinces of Afghanistan. Worsening road conditions and poor security between Herat and the northern city of Mazar-i-Sharif resulted in the suspension of IOM-assisted transport in mid-October 1993. Negotiations are currently underway with authorities in Turkmenistan for permission to conduct a transit operation which will provide repatriants from the Islamic Republic of Iran with safe alternative routes to their home areas in northern Afghanistan.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

40. Of the projected caseload of some 1,550,000 Afghan refugees remaining at the end of 1994, some 23,000 are expected to remain in the settlements. Provided that relative calm prevails in Afghanistan, the Chief of Mission in the Islamic Republic of Iran will endeavour to facilitate repatriation along the same lines as in 1994. The repatriation package, as in 1993 and 1994, will consist of a $ 25 cash grant per person as well as one plastic sheet per family. WFP will also provide 50 kilograms of wheat per person. IOM will provide transport inside the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Border Exit Stations. The potential number of repatriants, however, will be dependent on the conditions of security and progress with rehabilitation in Afghanistan. The unpredictable nature of the Afghan situation makes projections for future levels of return difficult to forecast. It has been agreed by the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan to review the situation periodically within the context of the Tripartite Commission.

Other Trust Funds

(a) **1994 planned implementation**

41. With the balance of funds available under the assistance programme for people affected by the Persian Gulf Crisis, and in collaboration with the Office of the UNHCR Chief of Mission in Iraq, a project has been established for the repatriation of a first group of 1,000 Iraqi Kurds to Northern Iraq. The project will provide a WFP package of wheat (one months' ration per person), a travel kit and one plastic sheet per family, and transport up to the border exit point. The repatriants will thereafter be assisted by UNHCR in Iraq. The project will be expanded if more refugees apply for voluntary repatriation.

(b) **1995 programme proposals**

42. Based upon the assessment of the repatriation operation and the returnee programme inside Northern Iraq during 1994, a similar repatriation project will be established for 1995.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

43. Initiatives taken in 1993 to decentralize the management and implementation of the programme called for a reduction in staffing levels at the Tehran level and a need to strengthen the capacity of the Field Offices. This was only partially achieved due to the lack of NGO support and the need to strengthen UNHCR capacity in relation to the Afghan Repatriation Programme at the field level, in the light of a large scale repatriation of refugees from the Islamic Republic of Iran during 1993.

44. As a consequence, major variations took place with regard to staffing levels as a whole. In Tehran, a Logistics Officer post which was created in April 1993 was discontinued. A National Officer post covering health activities was discontinued effective 30 September 1993 and six UNHCR posts, including one National Officer post, were created effective 1 August 1993 under the Afghan Repatriation Programme. As the Afghan Repatriation gained momentum in 1993, 16 new local posts at the Border Exit Stations at Dogharoon, eleven local posts at Yazdan, nine local posts at Milak and nine posts also at Mirjaveh were created effective 1 September 1993. In addition to the above, one local post of Field Assistant was created effective 1 August 1993 under General Programmes in Kermanshah to be out-posted in Orumieh to strengthen activities in favour of Iraqi refugees.

45. In view of these staffing levels, total expenditures under salaries and common staff costs in 1993 were higher than expected.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

46. The continuation of plans for decentralization of activities to the Field Offices and greater regional coordination for implementation of the Afghan Repatriation Programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran have necessiated further adjustments with regard to the staffing requirements in the Office of the Chief of Mission in Tehran and the Field Offices in 1994. In addition, recent public demonstrations against United Nations Offices in the Islamic Republic of Iran which threatened the safety of the offices and staff have highlighted the necessity of bolstering security measures in Tehran and in the Sub-Offices.

47. In terms of changes in staffing levels, in Tehran, three local posts of Radio Operators were created for Tehran, Mashad and Zahedan under the Afghan Repatriation Programme, effective 1 January 1994. A National Officer post for water activities was discontinued as of 30 June 1994. In addition, an international Field Service post of Radio Operator in Teheran was discontinued effective 30 June 1994, while a local post of Telecommunications Operator was created, effective 1 July 1994. In the Sub-Office in Mashad, a local post of Personnel Clerk was created under the Afghan Repatriation Programme, effective 1 July 1994, to administer the large number of staff under this programme. The creation of a Typist post for the Sub-Office in Zahedan, with the same effective date, was also approved. Under General Programmes, a post of Finance/Administrative Assistant was approved for the Sub-Office in Kermanshah, effective 1 July 1994.

48. The revised 1994 requirement is thus higher than the initial estimate, to take account of the net increase in salaries resulting from staffing adjustments and a 500 per cent increase in local salary scales. Common staff costs are therefore also higher and reflect, in addition, the application of a higher and more realistic rate in the calculation of these costs. General operating expenses and office supplies have also increased, particularly as a result of the decentralization of programme activities to the Field Offices, with a greater need for office supplies and increased costs for the maintenance and operation of office vehicles and equipment. The purchase of security equipment, mainly surveillance cameras and monitors for the Tehran Office, was covered within the initially approved costs for purchase of equipment.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

49. The total initial 1995 estimate is marginally higher than the 1994 revised requirement. Reduction in salaries and common staff costs are expected due to the foreseen discontinuation of certain posts under the Afghan Repatriation Programme by the end of 1994, while previously created time-limited posts have been extended until the end of 1995. Two local Programme Assistant posts will be discontinued in Tehran at the end of December 1994. The increase in 1995 estimates are therefore related to non-staff costs, particularly for overtime payments, local and regional travel, general operating expenses and office supplies and materials, including vehicle fuel costs which are expected to be higher in anticipation of a possible increased momentum in the repatriation of Afghan refugees and the commencement of a large-scale repatriation of Iraqi Kurds, mainly to Northern Iraq.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
250.0	–	–	EMERGENCY FUND	–
490.7	429.6	543.7	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	614.0
8,122.4 a/	12,204.7	8,905.0	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	7,606.3
20.3 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
1,200.0 c/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
–	–	1,901.3	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	1,927.6
10,083.4	12,634.3	11,350.0	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	10,147.9
566.6	532.2	448.2	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	482.2
10,650.0	13,166.5	11,798.2	TOTAL (1)	10,630.1
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
12,915.2	15,000.0	18,269.5	AFGHANISTAN REPATRIATION PROGRAMME	10,960.7
–	–	2,358.2	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	2,381.3
–	–	96.5	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	44.4
40.7	–	37.4	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
86.1	–	96.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer	96.0
13,042.0	15,000.0	20,857.6	TOTAL (2)	13,482.4
23,692.0	28,166.5	32,655.8	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	24,112.5

a/ of which US$ 11,934 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
c/ obligation incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation